

## RENEHAN IS COUNTY ROAD HEAD

Frank Dunn and Charles F. Richards Elected President and Secretary

### PLANS FOR BETTER ROADS

The Lake County Good Roads association met Wednesday in the county court house elected officers and discussed plans for improving the county roads. The following were elected:

Geo. Renehan, Round Lake, president. Frank Dunn, Antioch, vice president. C. F. Richards, Antioch, secretary. Emil Ficke, treasurer.

The president will appoint five committees to serve in various capacities in connection with good roads work.

Charles H. Russell, county superintendent of roads, occupied the association's afternoon session explaining the plans of action for the coming year, and the new one commissioner system, being put into effect.

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The method of road improvement has been a failure in the past because the counties acted individually. Some counties have been lax in improvement work causing breaks in continuity of good roads constructed by enterprising counties.

From present indications Federal Aid road improvement work will be at a standstill until after a conclusion of the war. In fact Mr. Russell stated to the association members that Governor Lowden has promised to defer state aid road building activities.

**Boys' Relief Party at Queen of West.**  
Mrs. Ned Bates and Mrs. B. F. Naber will give a card party at the Queen of the West, on Friday evening, April 26, for the benefit of the U. S. Boys Relief. Dancing after the game. The sale of tickets is limited to one hundred on account of a limited amount of room. Tickets on sale while they last at Webb's Racket store, Pacini's and Kettlehut's. Price each 25 cents.

**For Sale**  
On account of moving to a smaller place I will sell at private sale the following articles: 4 tables, 1 Standard Sewing machine, 1 rocking chair, 1 cupboard, 1 lounge, 1 piano stool, 1 wash stand, 1 iron bedstead, springs and mattress, 1 wood bedstead, 1 iron pump, 1 china chamber set, 1 survey. Mrs. A. G. Watson.

### VILLAGE ELECTION

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, at the Village Hall in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, an election will be held for the following Village officers, viz:

Three Village Trustees.  
One Village Clerk.  
One Village Treasurer.  
One Police Magistrate.

Which election will be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand, at Antioch, Illinois, the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1918.

Harry A. Isaacs,  
Village Clerk.

**Ambitious.**  
Mrs. Microbe (on a \$10 bill)—Climb-ers! They actually started on a bad penny and have climbed to the fringe of real society.

### Postal Law in Regard to Raffles and All Games of Chance

Quite frequently we are asked to give a notice of some event which includes raffles, ticket selling and the like. But much as we wish to oblige, we are prohibited from mentioning these matters through The News. In order that the public may have a more thorough understanding of the situation we publish here a few sections of the Postal Laws in regard to newspapers mentioning these affairs and we ask you to read it over carefully and then with the knowledge that it is not the wish of the publisher to refuse to comply with your request, but that it is the order from Uncle Sam that he must do so, to please refrain from asking it of us. We also ask our correspondents to refrain from including these things in their items, as we must of necessity cut them out. A portion of the Law is as follows: "No newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes shall be deposited in, or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier." (The foregoing is contained in Section No. 482 of the Postal Law) and following this up we copy the following from the Official Postal Guide.

"The attention of Postmasters and Railway postal clerks is directed to Section No. 482 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, by the provision of which NEWSPAPERS or other PUBLICATIONS of any kind CIRCULARS or PAMPHLETS containing advertisements of lotteries, gift enterprises or schemes offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or lists of the prizes awarded in pursuance of such schemes, and all other matter relating to them, are DECLARED TO BE UNMAILABLE. The terms 'lottery', gift enterprise or similar schemes offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance,' as used in that section, include 'guessing' or 'estimating contests for prizes' as well as drawings of all kinds, whether general or local, whether for private gain or in aid of charitable, educational or religious objects, and whether the consideration for chances be money or other thing of value. Enterprises in which are distributed among purchasers of merchandise in stated amounts, or among subscribers for publications, or for shares of corporate stock, through the mediums of drawings or guessing contests, are lotteries within the meaning of that section. Publications, circulars, cards or pamphlets containing advertisements of such enterprises or notices, or other information of any kind relating to them, should be WITHDRAWN FROM THE MAILS, and treated in accordance with sections 547, 547 and 593 of the Postal Law and Regulations.

### Farewell Reception Given in Honor of Mrs. Ollie Burke

The Delta Alpha class and the Ladies Aid society sprung a real surprise on Mrs. Ollie Burke, at the home of Mrs. W. F. Ziegler, Monday evening. Mrs. Burke, who has been an active member in both societies, is making preparations to leave Friday morning for Philadelphia, with the intention of making her future home in that city, and for that reason the surprise was planned. Mrs. Burke had been invited to the Ziegler home for supper and when accepting the invitation never even suspected that a trap was being laid for her. Not an inkling of the affair reached her until the entire crowd, who had all gathered at Williams Bros. store, marched in. However she soon regained her composure and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

### James Stearns Meets With Bad Accident

Wednesday afternoon Jas. Stearns, an employe at the California ice house, met with quite a serious injury while on his way from the ice house to the village. As he was nearing the railroad crossing a switch engine came by, this frightened his horse and before he could get it under control, it swung quickly around and he was thrown from the rig and quite seriously injured.

A physician was called and upon the discovery that besides having two ribs broken, he was suffering from an injured kidney it was deemed advisable to take him to the hospital at once. An x-ray picture was taken, but up to press time no further word has been received from him.

### WATCH HIM GROW!



—King in The Chicago Tribune.

### COST TO CRUSH THE KAISER HELPLESS CHINA A LESSON

Boerslaner, Financial Expert, Gives Figures as Boost to Liberty Loan.

By BOERSLANER, [Financial Editor, Chicago Examiner.]  
Not many years before Abraham Lincoln became president Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were fed and sheltered in the Globe tavern, Springfield, Ill., at four dollars a week. In other terms, they each paid two dollars a week for room and board at what then was one of the best family hotels in the state capital. Incredibly cheap? To us today, yes, but not to the Americans of the 50's and 60's. The purchasing power of a dollar in those days was tremendous.

When the Civil war broke out the wealth of the United States was appraised at \$17,000,000,000. Let us be liberal and make it \$20,000,000,000 at the end of that internecine strife, the total cost of which was \$4,000,000,000. At that time the national debt was \$2,025,000,000. Put in another way, the country had spent in the Civil war one-fifth of her entire wealth.

What happened? Within eighteen years the whole of the national debt was paid off; extinguished by a commonwealth with only one-third of the present population; with little or no prestige as a world power; with all her railways, half of her city real estate and 60 per cent of her farms mortgaged to European capitalists; with bank resources of only \$4,000,000,000 and with not a dollar's worth of investments abroad.

There are estimates that ere kaiserism shall be crushed our national obligation will stand at \$20,000,000,000. That would mean about 8 per cent of the wealth of the nation (which is not less than \$250,000,000,000) or 4 per cent less than the percentage in 1905.

America today is the leading power, the wealthiest country in the world. It is a creditor nation. Its railways, real estate and farms are owned by her own people and her bank resources total \$40,389,000,000.

After this, is it necessary to ask if a United States government bond is a safe investment? There is nothing safer in the world; nothing which promises so rapid and so high an appreciation once the war is ended. These are the cold facts of the proposition. There is another side: the love-of-country, the love-of-Liberty, the great-humanity-cause side.

### War and the Weather.

The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour.

The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches of rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motortrucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat. When the war department has the weather to worry about, don't add to its worries by withholding money and, consequently, supplies. The purchase of Liberty bonds will help Pershing a lot this summer.

Every Man, Woman and Child Should Contribute to Success of Third Liberty Loan.

Within the last few months the terrible bubonic plague has been sweeping over western China. Starting in Mongolia, it crossed the great wall and, with appalling speed, invaded province after province. And China—great, helpless China—is unable to care for its unfortunate people. Missionaries and the Rockefeller Institute have been doing much to alleviate suffering, but their efforts have been little enough to stem the tide of the dread disease. China lacks the organization and the initiative to do much more than bow before the inevitable.

"There is a lesson for America at this time in the conditions in China," said a United States army medical officer a few days ago. "The United States is at war. Food, guns, clothing are needed for the soldiers, and ships are necessary to carry them to the battlefields in Europe. To conduct this enormous business of war, money is needed—billions in money. If the nation does not show initiative and organization, if every individual and every community are not closely knit to every other individual and every other community and interest by a common impulse, a common purpose to defeat the enemy, America will fall in this war as surely as China has fallen in her hopeless battle against the bubonic plague."

"Every man, woman and child should contribute to the limit toward the success of the third Liberty loan. There must be no sectional feeling, no racial hatreds, no ancient grudges, no political ambitions, no community interests or individual schemes to stand in the way. If this nation of more than a hundred million souls stands together as one, the government at Washington will be provided with the money with which to finance ourselves and our allies in this war against a selfish and autocratic power that plots our political and commercial ruin as it plotteds and accomplished the ruin of Belgium and Serbia and northern France."

"A prominent politician once protested against the 'China-fying of the United States.' Let the United States prove to itself and to the common foe that there is nothing of China's helplessness in us. It can do so by acting with a single purpose in this matter of a world war for democracy."

### Be a Fighter and Buy Bonds.

It is time that we all realize the country is at war. The railroads found themselves relieved of the management of their properties over night. Prices have been set for food and steel and coal. The draft is in full operation. It is no longer a question of patriotism in supporting the government, it is an absolute necessity.

If the soldiers refuse to fight, the war is lost. If we at home refuse to buy bonds, the war is lost because the government will be unable to finance the operation. The man who refuses to buy bonds in this great crisis is in a class with the soldier who refuses to fight.

### Last Thursday's Fire Should Serve as a Sufficient Warning

Let us take a warning from the experience of last Thursday afternoon, and before the time comes, when Antioch shall be swept by a most disastrous fire, make some kind of a provision whereby the alarm of fire may be more quickly and thoroughly spread.

When the bell was in its former location, near the standpipe, it was thought to be too low, but since its removal to its present position, in the rear of the opera house and the other brick building on Lake street, its ringing scarcely penetrates the business section. In fact not over a dozen persons noticed it ringing last Thursday afternoon, when the alarm was turned in from Chinn's. Consequently the firemen were slow in getting started, and this coupled with the fact that so long a time elapsed before it rang at all came very near costing Chinn the loss on his entire property. Under the present conditions the delay was unavoidable for when central received the alarm she had difficulty in getting the Powles market, and when she did there was no one there who could ring the bell. Kelly's garage was also vacant and after several minutes of lost time Wm. Christian was located and he sounded the alarm, and thus it was that the flames gained so strong a headway.

A couple of years ago the firemen purchased a dynamo, to ring the bell, with the idea that the bell was to be moved to the village hall a more central location and in the business district. The dynamo was to be so connected that when central received the call she had only to touch a button to set the bell in motion, thus doing away with all delay. The Public Service company at that time offered to do the wiring free of charge.

But for no apparent reason, other than the lack of push, the plan died a natural death, or at least has been forgotten in the rush of other events.

But now we have had a forcible reminder that the time has come when something should be done, to either revive the old plan or to advance a better one. One thing is certain something is wrong. Is it the bell, the location or the system? Let us benefit by this recent experience and improve conditions before we meet with a serious loss.

### Fire at the W. J. Chinn Home Resulted in Damages of \$600

Late last Thursday afternoon a fire broke out at the home of W. J. Chinn home and for a time it looked as though the whole place would be destroyed. The fire was caused by the wind blowing sparks from a bon fire into a stack of hay that was very close to the barn. The barn ignited from the hay and very soon the flames were communicated to the house. A strong wind was blowing, but very fortunately it was from the east and thus blew the flames away from other buildings.

So strong a headway had the fire made before help arrived that the barn was completely destroyed and it was with difficulty that the house was saved. In fact had it been a frame structure instead of cement, it could not have been saved. The household goods were hurriedly removed from the building but fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the inside.

The down stairs rooms on the north end of the house were badly smoked and soaked, the upstairs rooms were somewhat damaged by the fire and the cornice and roof were badly burned. The loss to the dwelling is estimated at about \$300 covered by insurance. The damage to the furniture was estimated by the adjuster at \$111. The barn which was completely destroyed was covered by an insurance of \$200. The hay, of which there was about three tons, and the oats, of which there was about seventy-five bushels, were a complete loss.

In connection with this fire it is a fitting time to mention that between two and three years ago the village board purchased five hundred feet of new fire hose, for which they were quite freely censured, many of our citizens believing that it would never be used. In fact it never was until last Thursday, when it was needed most urgently. The hydrant is situated to the standpipe and from there it would have been impossible to come anywhere near the fire had it not been for this length of new hose.

### Dr. John Turner Called to Army

Dr. John Turner received a telegram Tuesday ordering him to report for duty as one of Uncle Sam's physicians on the first day of May. He does not as yet know where he is to be stationed.

## NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

### NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The first day the motorcycle cops worked in Kenosha County they arrested ten speeders.

Peter Unbreck, of Racine, is serving a thirty day sentence in the county jail for making an unpatriotic remark.

Fred Thomas, of Mukwanago, will again play ball with the Boston American league team and is now in training at Hot Springs, Ark.

The DeSmet Quartz Tile company expects to begin operations at its Wauconda factory on or about April 20. The installation of machinery is now in progress.

There will be no spring vacation in the Lake Geneva schools, the time being used to make up that lost last winter when the schools were closed by the coal shortage.

Milk producers of the vicinity of Harvard have appointed a committee to investigate the cost and equipment of a building in that city suitable for the handling of milk.

At the auction sale on the Earle farm in Porter, Wis., last week, a flock of sheep sold for \$30 a head. They were of a well bred, black-faced type but the price was so exceptional as to make it a matter of record.

The buildings on the old race course at Libertyville are being wrecked and the lumber and steel sold for junk. It cost \$150,000 to erect the building several years ago when it was thought that Libertyville would be a great racing center—but the reformers came to town.

Yvonne Haas of Wauconda has enlisted with the telephone corps for service in France. She is now in Evanston, where she is in training for the work "over there." Miss Haas made her home in France for eight years and returned to Wauconda only last May. She speaks the very best French and also has a fine English vocabulary.

### Raise War Camp Recreation Fund

Chase Webb is very active this week making a canvass of Antioch township collecting the \$200 which is the allotment of Antioch township in the War Camp Community recreation fund. Others on the committee are W. F. Ziegler, and Elmer Brook. The money thus raised goes to provide recreation for the wounded American soldiers. The committee report success in their work. So far \$75 has been raised.

### Notice of Award of Contract—For Sewer Purification Plant

Public notice is hereby given that the contract for the construction of that portion of a connected system of main and branch sanitary sewers, Antioch Special Assessment Docket No. 6, sewage purification plant, bulkhead, spillway and all appurtenances, being Section two (2) of the Improvement as provided by ordinance passed and approved on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1916, has been awarded to John Dupre on his bid of \$15,919.50.

Unless the owners of a majority of the frontage of the lands or lots abutting on said improvement or their agents within ten days after the first publication hereof shall elect to take such contract and enter into a written contract to do such work at ten per centum less than the price at which the same has been awarded, a contract will be entered into with the said John Dupre to construct such section of such improvement at the price aforesaid.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this first day of April A. D. 1918.

William J. Christian,  
Elmer Brook,  
Frank R. King,  
Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Antioch, Illinois.

### The Only Way.

Only way to get the genuine mince pie is to marry into the family where it is made.



## EXPANSION OF ARMY AND NAVY'S WORK BIG FEATURES OF FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Official Statements of Government Departments Disclose Activities of United States in Past Twelve Months — Land Forces now Aggregate More Than Million and Half Men—Navy Personnel Tripled.

The United States has been at war for one year. What has it accomplished in that time? The government's committee on public information answers that question in a review of the first year of the war which it has issued on the first anniversary of the beginning of the war. The war and navy departments, the shipping board and the treasury department have authorized the statements contained in this review. It is declared.

The outstanding feature of the first year of war, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,924 enlisted men.

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army which in April, 1917, comprised 5,701 officers and 121,797 men, now is made up of 10,938 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 76,713 men, while now it comprises 16,893 officers and 431,533 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 96,210 officers and 77,390 men. The National army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,539 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is engaged there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements.

**Expeditionary Forces.** Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces.

General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 69 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our national day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and munitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to nails and cross-ties for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the construction projects, and in the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship *Tuscania* was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 16.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps have been held. Of 63,203 candidates in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commis-

sions. In the third series of camps, opened January 5, 1918, about 18,000 candidates, consisting largely of enlisted men, have been in attendance.

**Corps of Engineers.** At the beginning of the war the engineer troops consisted of three regiments of pioneer engineers, with trains, one mounted company, one engineer detachment at West Point. The aggregate strength was approximately 4,125 officers and enlisted men. At present the aggregate authorized strength is over 200,000, with an actual strength of approximately 120,000.

Of the special engineer units recruited for service on railways and in the maintenance of lines of communication, many are already in France and others are awaiting recruitment to full strength in order to be ready for overseas service. The first engineer troops, 1,100 strong, to be sent abroad, arrived in France about three months after war was declared. Since that time the number has been greatly augmented. These troops have been constantly engaged in general engineering work, including the construction of railways, docks, wharves, cantonments, and hospitals for the use of the American expeditionary forces. They have, in some instances, in the performance of their duties, engaged in active combat with the enemy.

**Ordnance Department.** Since the outbreak of war the commissioned personnel of the ordnance department has expanded from 97 officers, operating with yearly appropriations of about \$14,000,000 and with manufacture largely confined to government arsenals, to 5,000 officers in this country and abroad, transacting an unprecedented war program for the supply of ordnance, the total direct appropriations and contract authorizations for one year having been \$4,750,503,183.

While building the foundation for greater production, the ordnance department has provided 1,400,000 rifles; has brought the rate of rifle production up to 45,000 per week, sufficient to equip three army divisions; secured deliveries on more than 17,000 machine guns; brought the rate of production of machine guns from 20,000 to 225,000 per year; increased the rate of production of 3½ to 9-inch caliber guns from 1,500 to 15,000 per year; and has arranged for the manufacture of some 35,000 motortrucks and tractors for hauling heavy guns and ammunition, which are being delivered almost as fast as they can be shipped.

One billion rounds of ammunition have been purchased for the training of troops in the cantonments alone. An idea of the extent of the ordnance program may be gained from the following few items of purchase: Twenty-three million hand grenades, 725,000 automatic pistols, 250,000 revolvers, 23,000,000 projectiles for all calibers of heavy artillery, 427,240,000 pounds of explosives, 240,000 machine guns, and 2,484,000 rifles.

**Quartermaster Corps.** The magnitude of the work of the quartermaster corps is indicated by the operation of the subsistence division, which is charged with the responsibility of seeing that food supplies for the army are available at all stations from the Philippines to Lorraine. Purchases recently made included 40,000,000 pounds dried beans, 116,000,000 cans baked beans of the 1917 crop, 65,184,475 cans of tomatoes, 91,000,000 cans of condensed milk, and 20,287,000 pounds of prunes.

The establishment of the subsistence division centralized the purchases of foodstuffs for the army, previous to which such products were distributed through the depot quartermaster. Effective January 1 the central control system has resulted in greater efficiency and a big saving. In January, for instance, \$100,000 was saved under this system as compared with the prices obtained by depot quartermasters, and in February a saving of \$39,740 was made on potatoes alone. The central control system is still being perfected.

Production of 10,000 new automobile trucks is in progress for the army. In addition to purchases of 3,520 passenger cars, 612 motorcycles, and 5,940 bicycles, with appropriate repair and replacement equipment.

In three months the cantonment division of the quartermaster general's department built 16 cantonments, each one practically a small city, comprising about 1,400 separate buildings and providing quarters for 47,000 men.

**Air Service.** The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most

intricate equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$60,000,000 act passed without a roll call, made a total of \$691,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,220 men, 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation knowledge of the kind needed for development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted, courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines.

**Development of Navy.** The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 enlisted men; strength a year ago was 4,792 officers and 77,940 enlisted men. Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,333,171,665.04.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 949 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world, their speed equalling the fastest destroyers. Prompt repairs of 100 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American mine believed to combine all the good points of various types of mines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships. It throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private concerns and, six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic, some in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

**Shipbuilding Progress.**

Up to date congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated, for the United States Shipping board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$333,247,555.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,508 tons; it had let contracts for 490 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 788,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Austria.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

**First Year's War Cost.** Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,067,278,679.07.

To help meet this expense, the treasury department floated \$6,616,532,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, War Savings certificates, and Thrift stamps issued by the treasury up to March 12, totaled \$8,500,802,052.06.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,436,320,750.

To March 12 the war risk insurance bureau had issued policies for a total of \$12,465,110,500 to the armed forces.

## ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

President Wilson Welcomes Autocracy's Defy in Forceful Address.

WAR FACTS ARE EXPLAINED

Nation's Chief Opens Baltimore's Liberty Loan Drive and Celebration of Anniversary of America's Entrance Into Conflict.

Baltimore.—Before an audience of more than 7,000 people, President Woodrow Wilson opened the Liberty Loan drive here. The occasion also was in celebration of the anniversary of America's entrance into the war. The president said:

"Fellow Citizens: This is the anniversary of our acceptance of Germany's challenge to fight for our right to live and be free and for the sacred rights of free men everywhere.

"The nation is awake. There is no need to call to it. We know what the war must cost—our utmost sacrifice, the lives of our finest men, and, if need be, all that we possess.

"The loan we are met to discuss is one of the least parts of what we are called upon to give and to do, though in itself imperative.

"The people of the whole country are alive to the necessity of it and are ready to lend to the utmost, even where it involves a sharp skipping and daily sacrifice to lend out of meager earnings.

"They will look with reprobation and contempt upon those who can and will not, upon those who demand a higher rate of interest, upon those who think of it as a mere commercial transaction.

"I have not come, therefore, to urge the loan. I have come only to give you, if I can, a more vivid conception of what it is for.

"The reasons for this great war, the reason why it had to come, and the need to fight it through and the issues that hang upon its outcome, are more clearly disclosed now than ever before.

"It is easy to see just what this particular loan means because the cause we are fighting for stands more sharply revealed than at any previous crisis of the momentous struggle.

"The man who knows least can now see plainly how the cause of justice stands and what the imperishable thing is he is asked to invest in.

**The Cost of Defeat.**

"Men in America may be more sure than they ever were before that the cause is their own, and that, if it should be lost, their own great nation's place and mission in the world would be lost with it.

"I call you, to witness, my fellow countrymen, that at no stage of this terrible business have I judged the purposes of Germany intemperately.

"I should be ashamed in the presence of affairs so grave, so fraught with the destinies of mankind throughout all the world, to speak with truculence, to use the weak language of hatred or vindictive purpose. We must judge as we would be judged.

"I have sought to learn the objects Germany has in this war from the mouths of her own spokesmen and to deal as frankly with them as I wished them to deal with me.

"I have laid bare our own ideals, our own purposes without reserve or doubtful phrase and have asked them to say as plainly what it is they seek.

**Being Just to Germany.**

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others.

"There can be no differences in peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righteous judgment. To propose anything but justice, evenhanded and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause. For we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion or the execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking.

"They have answered, answered in unmistakable terms. They have avowed that it was not justice but dominion and the unhindered execution of their own will.

**What Peace Should Be Based On.** "Her present chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with such plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared would be our own in the final settlement.

"At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances.

"We cannot mistake what they have done in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Roumania. The real test of their justice and fairness has come. From this we may judge the rest.

"They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can take a pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. "Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement; and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion.

"Are we not justified in believing that they would do the same thing at their western front if they were not there face to face with armies whom even their countless divisions cannot overcome.

"If, when they have felt their check to be final, they should propose favorable and equitable terms with regard to Belgium and France and Italy, could they blame us if we concluded that they did so only to assure themselves of a free hand in Russia and the east?

**World Dominion Built in East.**

"Their purpose is undoubtedly to make all the Slavic peoples, all the free and ambitious peoples of the Baltic peninsula, all the lands that Turkey has dominated and misruled, subject to their will and ambition, and build upon that dominion an empire of force upon which they fancy that they can then erect an empire of gain and commercial supremacy—an empire as hostile to the Americas as to the Europe which it will overawe—an empire which will ultimately master Persia, India, and the peoples of the far East.

"In such a program our ideals, the ideals of justice and humanity and liberty, the principle of the free self-determination of nations upon which all the modern world insists, can play no part.

"They are rejected for the ideals of power, for the principle that the strong must rule the weak, that trade must follow the flag, whether those to whom it is taken welcome it or not, that the peoples of the world are to be made subject to the patronage and overlordship of those who have the power to enforce it.

**Would Mean World Conflict.**

"This program once carried out, America and all who care or dare to stand with her must arm and prepare themselves to contest the mastery of the world, a mastery in which the rights of common men, the rights of women and of all who are weak, must for the time being be trodden under foot, and disregarded, and the old, age-long struggle for freedom and right begin again at its beginning.

"Everything America has lived for and grown great to vindicate and bring to a glorious realization will have fallen in utter ruin and the gates of mercy once more pitilessly shut upon mankind.

"The thing is preposterous and impossible; and yet, is not that what the whole course and action of the German armies have meant wherever they have moved? I do not wish, even in this movement of utter disillusionment, to judge harshly or unrighteously. I judge only by what the German armies have accomplished with unflinching thoroughness throughout every fair region they have touched.

"What, then, are we to do? For myself, I am ready, ready still, ready even now, to discuss a fair, just and honest peace at any time that it is sincerely proposed—a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer.

**"Force to Utmost" Only Answer.**

"I accept the challenge.

"I know that you accept it. All the world shall know that you accept it. It shall appear in the utter sacrifice and self-forgetfulness with which we shall give all that we love and all that we have to redeem the world and make it fit for free men like ourselves to live in.

"This now is the meaning of all that we do. Let everything that we say, my fellow countrymen, everything that we henceforth plan and accomplish, ring true to this response till the majesty and might of our concerted power shall fill the thought and utterly defeat the force of those who flout and misprize what we honor and hold dear.

"Germany has once more said that force alone shall decide whether justice and peace shall reign in the affairs of men, whether right as America conceives it or dominion as she conceives it shall determine the destinies of mankind.

"There is, therefore, but one response possible from us: Force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit; the righteous and triumphant force which shall make right the law of the world and cast every selfish dominion down in the dust."

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## Had To Quit Work Gave Up Hope of Recovery, But Doan's Restored His Health. Has Been Well Since.

J. B. Ragles, carpenter, 210 W. 60th St., Chicago, Ill., says: "My back gave out completely and I had to quit work. I could hardly endure the pain in my back and nights I tossed and turned, unable to sleep. Often in the morning my back was as stiff as a board, so that I couldn't stoop to dress myself. When I did manage to get over everything before me, my head seemed to be whirling and sometimes I was so dizzy I had to grasp something to keep from falling.

"The kidney secretions were irregular in passage, getting me up at night and the passages burned cruelly. I lost my appetite, was weak and listless and went down twenty-five pounds in weight. When I had almost given up hope, Doan's Kidney Pills cured me. Soon after, I passed an examination for life insurance and I'm glad to say my cure has lasted."

Sworn to before me,  
GEO. W. DEMPSTER, Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box  
**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

What Do You Know About CATTLE?

Do You Want to Know the CATTLE BUSINESS? Drop a post card today and get FREE INFORMATION about the New Cattle Market.

"CATTLE, BREEDS AND ORIGIN" about all breeds of cattle on earth.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS' VETERINARY CO., 100, WILKES, WIS.

German Bouncing Bomb.

The elastic properties of rubber are being used by the Germans in their latest missile, the bouncing bomb. This curious device has a base of rubber so weighted that the bomb when thrown through the air strikes upon it. The impact causes it to leap into the air and also releases the time fuse. This fuse is so arranged that the bomb bursts when at the highest point—some six feet from the ground. Its destructive power is then much greater than if it exploded while on the ground.—Milestones.

Quite the Part.

"What did that young fellow do when his mother called him her lamb?" "He looked sheepish."

Building-up for the Spring Attack at the Front is a good deal like putting the body in condition for an invasion of the germs of grip, pneumonia or "Spring fever" here at home.

At this time of the year most people suffer from a condition often called Spring Fever. They feel tired, worn out, before the day is half run. They may have frequent headaches and sometimes "rimpy" or pale skin and white lips. The reason for this is that during the winter time, shut up with doors, eating too much meat and too little green vegetables, one heaps fuel into the system which is not burned up and the cinders remain to poison the system—a clogging up of the circulation—with inactive liver and kidneys. Time to put your house in order.

For an invigorating tonic which will clarify the blood, put new life in the body, sparkle to the eyes, and a wholesome skin, nothing does so well as a glyceric herb extract made from Golden Seal root, Blood and Stone root, Oregon grape root, and Wild Cherry bark. This can be had in convenient, ready-to-use tablet form at all drug stores, sixty cents, and has been sold for the past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. By reason of the nerves feeding on the blood, when the blood is pure the nerves feel the effect, and neuritis or other nerve pains disappear because such pain is the cry of the starved nerves for food. When suffering from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired feeling, the simple way to overcome these disorders is merely to obtain Dr. Pierce's Anuric from your druggist. In tablets, sixty cents.

Does Your Back Ache?

DO YOU find it difficult to hold up your head and do your work? Distressing symptoms caused by unhealthy conditions. Generally no medicine is required, merely local application of PISO's Tablets, a valuable healing remedy with antiseptic, astringent and tonic effects—simple in action and application, soothing and refreshing. The fame in the name PISO guarantees satisfaction.

**PISO'S TABLETS** Sold Everywhere 60 Cents

Sample Mailed Free—address postcard  
**THE PISO COMPANY**  
400 PISO Bldg. Warren, Pa.

**PATENTS** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C. Advice and books free. Rates reasonable. Highest references. Best results.

LADIES Sell



## AMERICAN FLEET DOING BIG WORK

Secretary of the Navy Daniels Says Over 150 Ships in War Zone.

### FIGURES HITHERTO GUARDED

Thirty-Five Thousand Men Are Actually engaged in Fighting German Submarines, and Have Inflicted Heavy Losses, He Declares.

Cleveland, O., April 9.—A great fleet of American warships, numbering more than 150 vessels, and including, in addition to the far-famed destroyers, battleships, cruisers, submarines, gunboats, coast guard cutters, converted yachts, tugs and other auxiliaries, is operating in the war zone.

Manning this fleet and the many small submarine chasers, which are not reckoned in the total, and doing duty on air patrol and at the supply stations ashore, are 35,000 officers and men, half the navy's personnel when the nation entered the war just a year ago.

These hitherto carefully guarded facts were disclosed here by Secretary Daniels in an address at a celebration marking the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign.

Mr. Daniels said that, while he was not at liberty to tell the full story, he has taken of German submarines, the nation could "rest assured that our forces have inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy."

"As an instance of naval activity," said the secretary, "I may cite the work of one detachment of destroyers for a six-months period: Total miles steamed in war areas, 1,000,000; submarines attacked, 81; single vessels escorted, 717; convoys escorted, 80; total number of days at sea, 8,000.

"The navy has furnished every aid possible that the countries allied with us in the war have requested or suggested, and has worked in the closest co-operation with them. Our forces have played an important part in the war against the submarines and have added materially in the marked reductions in sinkings of merchantmen, as compared with the number sunk in the corresponding period a year ago, and in the no less notable increase in the number of submarines destroyed.

"The navy has made a record of which we may well be proud," declared Mr. Daniels, "but much more must be done. Ours has been a modest accomplishment in comparison with the achievements of our allies, but our contribution has been considerable and is rapidly increasing."

### RUSSIA ORDERS WAR ON JAPAN

Council of National Commissioners Says Landing of Troops at Vladivostok Was Prearranged Plan.

Moscow, April 9.—Admiral Kato, Japanese minister of marine, has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there Friday of entente allied forces.

The Japanese minister says he feels great sympathy with Russia in the present situation, wishes a cessation of fratricide and the fullest realization of the revolution, but was compelled to take steps to protect life and property of Japanese and allied subjects in view of the murder of a Japanese soldier and because there were no local organizations at the Siberian port able to maintain law and order.

"The council of national commissioners issued a statement saying: 'Japan has started a campaign against the soviet republic.'

Orders have been given to all Siberian councils of workmen's and soldiers' delegates to resist an armed invasion of Russia.

It points out that the landing of troops at Vladivostok was effected immediately after the murder of the Japanese, without waiting for an investigation to be made, and says the crime was part of a prearranged plan.

The council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies protested to the consular corps.

Moscow, April 9.—The British, as well as the Japanese, landed forces at Vladivostok. The local authorities had no warning of this action.

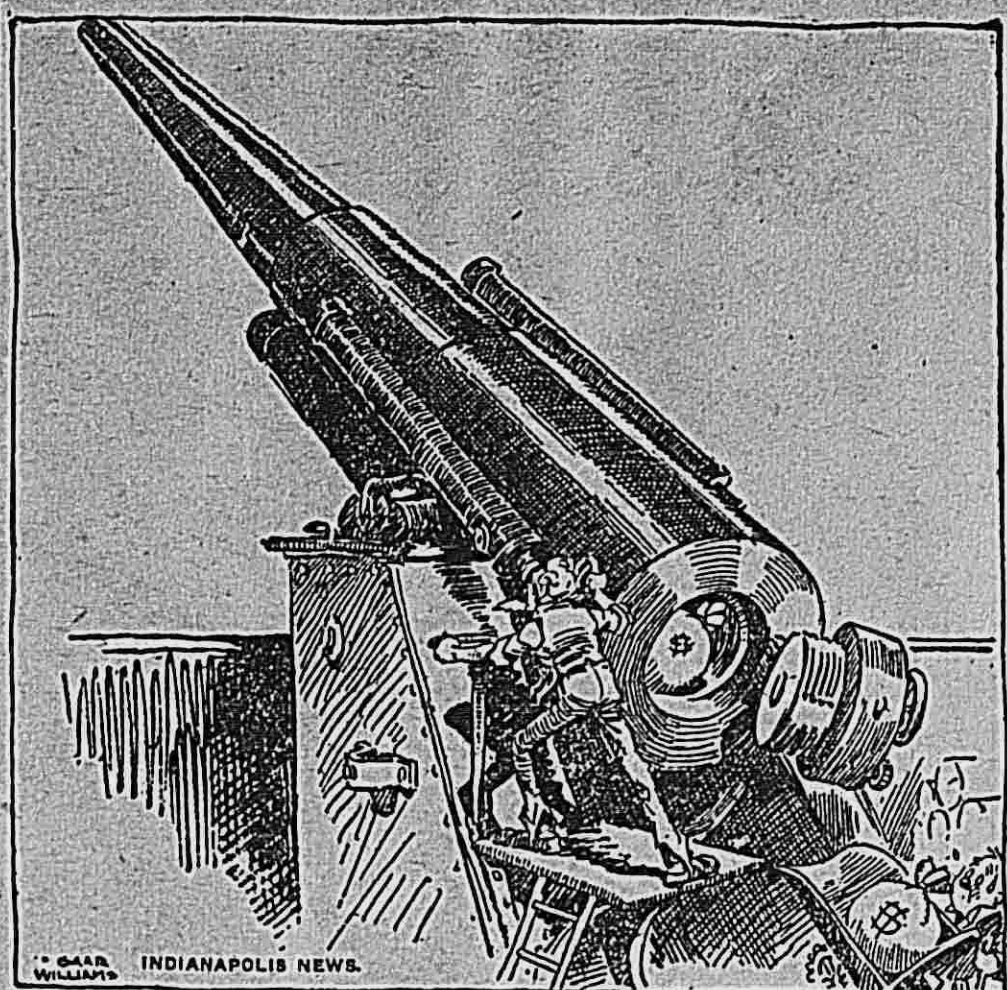
### Baker Gets Two More Aids

Washington, April 9.—Congress on Thursday took final action on the bill creating two additional secretaries of war, and the appointments probably will be announced within a few days. It is understood the men to be selected are Edward R. Settinus, surveyor of army purchases, and Frederick Keppel, dean of Columbia university and now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker.

Evansville Honors Slain Soldier. Evansville, Ind., April 9.—The cornerstone of the Gresham Memorial house, to be built in memory of James Bethel Gresham, the first American soldier under General Pershing to fall in France, was laid here.

More Liberty for Jackies. Waukegan, Ill., April 9.—Great Lakes restrictions on shore leave for the Jackies are to be modified. The 2,000 men in the public works department are to be released 1,000 at a time on alternate nights.

## REMEMBER, EVERY DOLLAR INCREASES OUR OWN RANGE



## LOAN BILL SIGNED WILL ENFORCE TERMS

PRESIDENT APPROVES MEASURE AUTHORIZING \$3,000,000,000.

Bond Will Mature September 15, 1928, and Will Bear Interest From May 9.

Washington, April 9.—President Wilson on Thursday signed the bill authorizing the third Liberty loan.

The third loan bonds will mature September 15, 1928, the treasury department announced, and will bear interest from May 9 next, payable semi-annually on September 15 and on March 15.

The campaigns will last four weeks, ending May 4. Banks will be given five days in which to tabulate and report subscriptions.

The treasury department issued the following statement:

"Payment in full may be made with the application on or before May 4, but bonds will not be delivered before May 9 or any subsequent installment date.

"Payment of any installment, including the first installment of 5 per cent, or payment in full, may be made in treasury certificates of indebtedness except those maturing April 22 and June 25.

"Qualified depository banks and trust companies may make payment by credit upon the subscription of themselves and their customers, but only to the extent that they cannot make payment in treasury certificates of indebtedness.

"Third Liberty loan bonds which have been owned by a person for six months prior to the date of his death will be acceptable at par and accrued interest in payment of United States inheritance taxes upon his estate. This applies also to 4 1/2 per cent bonds issued upon conversion."

The amount of the loan will be \$3,000,000,000, the right being reserved to allot bonds up to the full amount of any oversubscription. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum; the first loan coupon will be for 120 days' interest and will be payable September 15, 1918.

The bonds are not convertible and are not subject to call for redemption before maturity. The bonds carry the same exemption from taxation as those of the second Liberty loan.

### 30 YEARS FOR U. S. ENEMIES

Conferees of Congress Agree on Penalties for Destruction of War Material and Sabotage.

Washington, April 9.—Conferees of the senate and house on Thursday agreed on a bill providing severe penalties for destruction of war material and for sabotage.

Penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill, which was greatly broadened in scope both by the house and the conferees, for acts which actually, or are intended, or which "there is reason to believe are intended to injure or destroy war material and utilities."

The legislation also penalizes willful manufacture of defective war materials, including their ingredients.

### \$5,000,000 Kansas City Fire

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—Fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, swept the west bottom wholesale business section of Kansas City on Thursday, destroying property estimated at \$5,000,000. It was brought under control after a long fight. Five firemen were injured, one perhaps fatally, when a floor on which they were working fell with them.

### Vorwaerts Editor Ends Life

London, April 9.—The suicide in prison at Munich of Kurt Eisner, formerly editor of the Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts of Berlin, is reported from Copenhagen. Eisner was arrested on a charge of treason.

### Baker's Aides Are Named

Washington, April 9.—President Wilson on Saturday afternoon appointed Edward R. Settinus second assistant secretary of war and Fred P. Keppel third assistant secretary of war. They began their duties at once.

### AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS TEUTONS ONCE NEAR PEACE.

Declares "Wind Veered" and That Now Mailed Fist Methods Are Necessary to Stop War.

London, April 9.—Austria-Hungary was recently "almost on the point" of beginning peace negotiations with the entente, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, declared in an address to the Vienna municipal council. The wind "suddenly veered," he added, the entente deciding to await developments in this country, which caused it to hope that the dual monarchy "would soon be defenseless."

"I do not intend to go begging for peace or to obtain it by entreaties and lamentations, but to enforce it by our moral right and physical strength," Czernin declared. "Any other tactics I consider will contribute to the prolongation of the war."

In regard to Bulgaria's claims against Serbia the foreign minister said:

"Bulgaria must receive from Serbia certain districts inhabited by Bulgarians. We, however, have no desire to destroy Serbia. We will enable Serbia to develop and would welcome closer economic relations with her."

Count Czernin declared, according to a dispatch from The Hague to the Daily Mail, that Premier Clemenceau of France had asked Austria-Hungary on what basis she would negotiate peace. Austria replied that the only obstacle to peace with France was Alsace-Lorraine and Premier Clemenceau said that it was impossible to negotiate on that basis.

Paris, April 9.—"Czernin lies." This is all Premier Clemenceau had to say when told of the statement of Count Czernin that he had inquired whether Austria-Hungary was ready to negotiate and if so on what basis.

### U. S. TO RUSH DRAFT PROGRAM

800,000 Men to Be Called Sooner Than Expected to Meet the Emergency in France.

Washington, April 9.—Measures to speed up the draft program are in contemplation and an official announcement is expected soon.

The intention is to meet the emergency in France. For that reason the 800,000 to be called this year will be called more rapidly than was previously planned.

Officials do not regard it as possible that more men will be sent abroad this year than the department already has arranged to summon, even with additional British shipping made available as troop transports. There are now under arms here and in Europe more than 1,500,000 American soldiers.

### BIG LOAN BILL IS PASSED

New Liberty Loan, Measure Providing for Billions Goes Through the Senate.

Washington, April 9.—In record-breaking time the senate on Wednesday passed the new Liberty loan bill authorizing \$4,500,000,000 more war bonds, additional loans of \$1,500,000,000 to the allies and increase of treasury indebtedness certificates from \$4,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000. The measure already has been passed by the house, and slight differences now will be adjusted in conference.

### Mrs. Goodwin Asks Divorce

New York, April 9.—Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, the fifth, who was Miss Margaret Moreland, has begun action for absolute divorce. Mr. Goodwin denied on Saturday that he had been served with papers in a divorce action.

### German Army Near Kharkov

Moscow, April 9.—A state of siege has been proclaimed at Kharkov, capital of the province of Kharkov, 424 miles southwest of Moscow. German forces are approaching Kharkov (the soviet capital of the Ukraine).

## U. S. TO DENOUNCE LYNCHING BY MOB

Gregory Brings Hanging of German in Illinois Before Cabinet

### CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

Robert P. Prager Was Killed for Making Alleged Disloyal Utterances to Miners at Maryville, Ill.

Washington, April 8.—Attorney General Gregory took to the cabinet meeting on Friday a report of the lynching of a German, Robert P. Prager, at Collinsville, Ill., for discussion with President Wilson. The government is expected to denounce the mob's lawless act and to express the hope that there will be no repetition elsewhere.

Officials made plain that they deplored the incident, both because of the effect in this country and also because it is feared reprisals may be made in Germany on Americans.

Until power is given the federal government, as provided in a pending bill, to punish persons making disloyal utterances, department of justice officials fear more lynchings.

This outbreak was the first report reaching here of such extreme mob violence to a German, although officials who have observed the general feeling against Germans have feared such occurrences.

Springfield, Ill., April 8.—In a state Governor Lowden declared he would use the force of his office to see that persons guilty of the lynching were brought to punishment. To this end representatives of the office of the attorney general and the adjutant general were dispatched to the scene of the mob violence.

If the regularly constituted peace officers in Madison county and vicinity were not able to maintain order, the governor said, there would be nothing left for him to do but declare martial law.

Collinsville, Ill., April 8.—Robert P. Prager, forty-five years old and German born, after twice escaping mob violence, was hanged to a tree on Thursday by a mob of 350 persons, who declared he had made disloyal utterances. He was dragged from the basement of the city hall here where he was hiding, escorted barefooted through the main street of the city to a point one mile west of here on the road leading to St. Louis, and there his body was found later dangling to the limb of a tree.

Prager was a coal miner and on Thursday was in Maryville, Ill., where he addressed miners on socialism. In his talk he is said to have made remarks derogatory to President Wilson. Miners there became angry and when they threatened to do him bodily harm he escaped to Collinsville, his home. Some of the miners, however, followed him and described his actions to local persons. A crowd soon gathered and Prager was taken from his home and led barefooted through the street waving an American flag.

He was dragged down the street and beyond the city limits, the crowd threatening to shoot if the officers approached. The lynching followed.

### JAPS LAND AT VLADIVOSTOK

Washington Told Troops Will Be Used to Protect Life and Property—Russ Kill Japanese.

Washington, April 8.—Landing of Japanese naval forces at Vladivostok to protect life and property was reported to the state department by the American consul there. The action followed an attack on a Japanese officer by five armed Russians, who, upon being refused money, killed one Japanese and wounded two others. The force landed was said to be small and, only sufficient to prevent further disorders.

It was learned officially that the American government attaches no political significance to this incident. In other words, it is not regarded as being connected in any way with the much-discussed possibility of Japanese intervention in Siberia.

### HANG TWO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS

Negroes, Former Members of Eighth Regiment, Convicted of Slaying Private Ralph Foley.

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 8.—Privates Walter Matthews and John B. Mann, two former members of Company I, Eighth Illinois colored regiment, were hanged at Camp Logan on Friday. They were convicted of killing Private Ralph M. Foley of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.

### Many Norwegians Killed

Washington, April 8.—Norwegian shipping losses through German submarine ruthlessness continue to grow. During March 19 ships of 34,994 tons were lost. During the month 44 seamen lost their lives, while 20 are missing.

### Cunard Liner Valeria Sunk

New York, April 8.—The Cunard line steamship Valeria, a vessel 5,835 tons gross register, has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here. The Valeria left here in March with cargo for a British port.

## A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to start the day's work. "Oh how my back aches." GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules taken today eases the backache of tomorrow—taken every day ends the backache for all time. Don't delay. What's the use of suffering? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules today and be relieved tomorrow. Take three or four every day and be permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1898 GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation and sale. The housewife of Holland would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drops," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. This is the one reason why you will find the women and children of Holland so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Haarlem Oil Capsules imported direct from the laboratories in Haarlem, Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Look for the name on every box. Sold by reliable druggists in sealed packages, three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

### Reason for His Question.

William went with his mother to visit a baby. After being left alone in the room a little while he came out and said: "Isn't she christened?"

His mother said: "Why?" He said: "Because I called her Katherine and she didn't answer me."

### Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

When a toper sees things double his glasses are a little bit too strong.

An ape is an ape though clothed in silk and scarlet.

Teaching Children Natural History. The approved method of teaching very young children is to disguise the instruction under the cloak of amusement. An interesting development in the carrying out of this idea is found in the sand pictures of Walter A. Ward, which are described in the Popular Science Monthly. Cardboards covered with colored pictures of animals are given to the children together with bottles containing the variously colored sand. The children paint the body of the animals with glue, and then carefully cover the colored portions of the animal bodies with the appropriate colors of sand.

How's This? We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Sold by druggists for over forty years. Price 50c. Testimonials free. E. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

### Following the Rules.

A recruit while walking post one night saw a man approaching. He stopped and cried, "Halt; who goes there?"

"Officer of the day," came the answer.

"Halt; who goes there?" cried the sentry again.

"Officer of the day."

There was silence for a few seconds, then the officer asked: "Well, what are you going to do next?"

The recruit answered: "Halt you again and then shoot."

### Holderless Pen.

A European inventor has devised a metal blank with four clamps which carries a pen at the end. This device clamped around the forefinger is said to make writing much easier than when a penholder is used.

Women seldom have much faith in a doctor unless he has whiskers.

## LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

EVERY month we make enough Lucky Strike Cigarettes to reach, end to end, from New York to China, the long way around. That's

15,000,000 A DAY

Regular men like the Lucky Strike Cigarette—good, solid Kentucky Burley tobacco, fine for a cigarette because—

IT'S TOASTED



Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

## Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you can get a

**HOMESTEAD OF 160 ACRES FREE**

and other land at very low prices.

During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre—many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of Oats, Barley, and Flax.

Mixed Farming is as profitable an industry as grain raising. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Sup't. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

C. J. BROUGHTON, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois. M. V. MacINNIS, 175 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Canadian Government Agents



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## Worth Fighting For

**S**HALL this little girl grow up in the sort of American home we know, healthy and happy? Shall she have the advantage of living and learning in a free land, under free institutions? Shall such children develop into the Liberty-loving citizens that a free America may be proud of?

For over two hundred years Americans have fought valiantly, and died gallantly, to win for themselves and hand down to their posterity the blessings of liberty, justice, self-government and equal opportunity. This precious heritage, bought at so great a price, is now threatened.

**The question which today confronts America as a nation, and you as an individual, is whether or not a free America is worth fighting for**

Are American children in this and all future generations to receive unimpaired the legacy of freedom of which we are now the custodians, or shall their country be turned over bodily to the brutal, rapacious, power-mad enemy which has forced us into this war?

This question cannot be answered by word of mouth, but by deeds alone.

**Let Your Answer Be Your Investment in  
LIBERTY BONDS!**

*THIS SPACE PAID FOR AND CONTRIBUTED BY*

**STATE BANK OF ANTIOCH**

## Lend Him a Hand



### *Five Hundred Thousand American Soldiers in France*

We dare not delay the VICTORY now. American lives are at stake, our own safety, the safety of the whole world. If we are not to prolong the slaughter and the suffering, if we are not to risk defeat or an inconclusive peace, we must act quickly, we must put forth our every effort now.

The army is doing its part. Five hundred thousand American soldiers are in France today. There will be more tomorrow. And more the day after. We are going to send an army large enough so that when we strike, with our Allies, we can drive the German hordes back across the Rhine—so that we can win the decisive VICTORY that will make American freedom safe, and establish a just and lasting peace.

But the whole nation must take part. Our armies in France are looking to us to furnish them in ever greater abundance, the ordnance, the munitions, the supplies that will make their VICTORY possible. We must not fail them.

The Third Liberty Loan is our share in the winning of this war. Upon it depends the safety and success of five hundred thousand American soldiers in France.

**Lend Him a Hand  
Buy All the Bonds You Can**

*This Space Paid for and Contributed by*

**BANK OF ANTIOCH**



## Local and Personal Happenings

Buy a Liberty Bond.

Earl Somerville is home for the summer.

Timothy, alfalfa and seed corn at Webb's.

A. D. Kolkebeck spent Sunday at the Wm. Smart home.

Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Morrell spent Friday in Chicago.

Chase Webb was in Milwaukee on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Arthur Bock entertains the Larkin club this afternoon.

Mrs. J. N. Pacini is visiting with relatives in Chicago this week.

The Antioch Milling company will open their place for business Friday.

All kinds of work shoes for men and boys. Worth the money. At Webb's.

Edward Babor, Arthur Werner and Joseph Courts, all of Kenosha spent Sunday here with the former's parents.

C. W. Hill of Milton Junction, Wis., called on Antioch relatives and friends Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Richardson of Bay City, Mich., are visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. John Dupre and Lawrence Hoffman entertained their sister from Evanston over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sorenson and children of Chicago spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Voss entertained relatives from Burlington the fore part of the week.

Misses Goldie and Harlie Davis spent Sunday in Chicago and while there went to hear Billie Sunday speak.

John Traynor moved his household goods Wednesday to the house recently vacated by Wm. Volkman.

After three days' work the Liberty Loan committee, up to this (Thursday) noon, has sold \$8,600 of bonds.

A. H. Rosenfeldt spent Monday with Mrs. Rosenfeldt who is in the Illinois Eye and Ear hospital in Chicago.

In another column of this issue there appears the Supervisor's report and also the report of the Highway Treasurer.

Word was received by relatives here saying John Felter had gone to Colorado where he hopes to improve his health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Traynor wish to thank the firemen for their prompt response to the call of fire last Friday afternoon.

The next cottage social of the Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. S. Sibley, Thursday afternoon, April 18. Notice change of day.

Are your glasses comfortable? It is possible to have them so. Our glasses give comfortable vision. Call and see us. Wm. Keulman, Optometrist, Antioch.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery society will meet with Mrs. R. D. Emmons, Wednesday afternoon, April 17. Every one welcome. Mrs. R. M. Haynes, Vice Pres.

There will be a home talent entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross, at the Majestic theater on Thursday evening, April 18. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

On page one there is an article explaining the reason that we must refuse to mention raffles, lotteries, games of chance, etc. We ask you to read it over, and you will then understand our refusal to comply with these requests.

Harold Fillweber, who about six weeks ago was called into the U. S. service and stationed at Camp Grant was on Thursday last transferred to Washington with the 59th engineers. A letter received from him on Wednesday, states that they are to have about six weeks of special training and at the end of that time will be sent on to France.

## Card of Thanks

We wish to express to the firemen and to all others who assisted, our most sincere appreciation of their efforts to save our property from destruction by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chinn.

## Spalding International

American Soldiers and Sailors are as welcome in A. G. Spalding & Bros. stores in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh and Glasgow as they are in our stores in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver in this country.

Many Americans did not realize the international character of A. G. Spalding & Bros. business until they found our sign had kept up in Paris ever since the beginning of the war, and that today the Spalding Paris stores is the "Home" of the American Soldier who is fighting for you and me.

Antioch has a Spalding dealer that has everything in Athletic goods, come in today and get your sailor or soldier boy something in the Athletic line. Three hundred and forty-five Spalding men are now in the allied armies and navies. T. E. Somerville, Spalding dealer, Leading Sporting Goods.

J. C. James spent Friday in Chicago.

J. N. Pacini was a Chicago visitor Friday.

A fresh line of hats and caps at Webb's.

Mrs. Wm. Gray spent last Thursday in Burlington.

Mrs. Chase Webb entertained the cottage social Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson have moved into the Ries house on Ida avenue.

Miss Leonel Taylor has accepted a position as cashier for C. A. Powles for the summer.

Vincent Dupre of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Effie Smith of Waukegan was the guest of Mrs. Ada Overton over Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Barthel returned home last week after having spent the past winter in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Kelly of Chicago spent the latter part of last week with the former's parents here.

Mrs. A. J. Felter and Mrs. Sanford Eddy were Chicago visitors Monday to see their daughter, Mrs. Ray Eddy, who is in the Augustana hospital.

A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer of Loon Lake was taken to Chicago to a hospital where she is expected to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Miss Louise Hillebrand has gone to Millburn to take charge of the school at that place, the former teacher having been obliged to resign on account of illness.

Wm. Volkman and family moved to Area the fore part of this week. Mr. Volkman is employed at Libertyville but on account of the scarcity of houses there, they reside at Area.

The fire department was called to the home of John Traynor Friday afternoon, but the fire, which was in a pile of straw in the rear of the barn, was extinguished before their arrival.

Dr. O. L. Tedal, veterinarian of Rochelle, Ill., has chosen Antioch for a new location. For the present he will receive calls at the drug store. He is an assistant State veterinarian.

Word received from Mrs. A. H. Rosenfeldt is to the effect that she will not be obliged to submit to an operation, but that she will be obliged to remain for treatment some time yet.

The program for the entertainment, given for the benefit of the Red Cross, at the Majestic theater, Thursday evening, April 18, will be made up of home talent, assisted by Mr. Bragg, violinist; Mr. Nichols with the cornet, and a string quartette from Waukegan. Admission 15 and 25 cents.

On account of Rev. Pollock being called to Chicago to officiate at a funeral, on Sunday, the services at the M. E. church were in charge of Miss Munson, a deaconess from the Lake Bluff Orphanage. Miss Munson has spoken here on several occasions and never fails to hold the close attention of her audience by her interestingly told account of the work carried on at the institution.

## MAJESTIC THEATER

Saturday, April 13,  
Mary Miles Minter

In  
Innocence of Lizette  
Jerry's Eugenic Marriage  
Comedy

Sunday, April 14,  
Pauline Frederick

In  
Sapho  
Ford Weekly

Wednesday, April 17,  
Wallace Reid  
in  
Prison Without Walls

## The Room you've always wanted



Now you can have it with Beaver Board Walls and Ceilings. That waste space in attic or store room is quickly turned into a beautiful livable room without muss or litter.

Big sturdy panels of Beaver Board are nailed to the studding, decorated and joined with attractive panelling. You can easily have a new bedroom, den or play room for the children and do the work yourself. Let us send you our interesting literature.

Antioch Lumber and Coal Company.

All kinds of work clothing at Webb's.

T. A. Somerville has purchased a Ford car.

Suits to measure and guaranteed to fit at Webb's.

Mrs. Clara Johonnott was called to Chicago, Monday morning by the illness of her daughter, Marie, who was suffering with an attack of appendicitis. Mrs. Johonnott returned home Tuesday evening reporting Marie much better. It was not necessary for her to undergo an operation at this time.

## CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

FOR RENT—A barn suitable for a garage. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—A power feed grinder, nearly new. Inquire of John Dupre. 29tf

WANTED—A man to work by the month. Walter Selter. Phone 120J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A forty acre farm, good buildings. Inquire of J. W. VanDuzer, Antioch. 2w

FOR SALE—Good work horse, also 300 bushel oats. Inquire of P. C. Toft, Antioch, R. D. 2.

FOR SALE—Rosan Sanatory Indoors toilet, good as new, used 3 months. Inquire of Mrs. R. Guthrie, Lake Marie.

FOR SALE—Choice Early Ohio potatoes. Inquire of D. Nelson, Antioch. 29w4

FOR SALE—Show cases, ice cream tables and chairs. Inquire of John Pacini.

FOR SALE—An 1916 Elgin Six automobile in al condition. Inquire of John Pacini.

FOR SALE—Mammoth White Pekin duck eggs \$1.25 per setting. Mrs. Roy Pierce. Phone 163 m 1.

FOR SALE—Second-hand delivery or milk wagon; also second hand buggy and heavy express harness. Inquire of Chase Webb.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

MONEY TO LOAN—A sum of money to loan on good security. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Early Ohio seed potatoes. Inquire of Robert Selter. Phone 107W.

FOR SALE—S. C. Black Minoras eggs for setting. \$1.50 per 15. Wm. Dupre.

FOR SALE—A second hand Ford car, in good condition. Inquire at the E & M Garage, Antioch.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, S. C. White Orpingtons. \$1.00 setting. Oliver Cubbons. 29tf

LOST—Monday afternoon, between Antioch and Libertyville, a brown muff. Reward. Finder please leave same at this office.

FOR SALE—A pair of three year old geldings, well broke and hardened for work. Also choice early potatoes. Inquire of Wm. Griffin, Salem, Wis. w2

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, R. C. Rhode Island Reds. 75 cents per setting of 15 eggs. Inquire of Mrs. C. E. Kelly. 29w4

WANTED—A limited number of young stock to pasture for the season. Chas. S. Richards. 31w2

FOR SALE—Carpenter tools of all kinds, combined circle saw attachments foot power. Foot power mortising machine; foot power scroll saw; iron and wood clamps, all sizes, work bench. Inquire of Mrs. R. Guthrie, Lake Marie.

## WANTED

Men for factory work, operating machines and doing light assembly work. High wages said. No labor trouble. Call or write at once.

FRANK B. COOK CO.  
Zion City, Ill.

## WANTED

Girls for light factory work, making electric apparatus. Agreeable conditions. High wages paid. No labor trouble. Call or write at once.

FRANK B. COOK CO.  
Zion City, Ill.

## COMING TO ANTIOCH

MONDAY, APRIL 15

One Day Only—Stormy or Fair.

Noted Healer, Like Unto Men of Bible Times Working Miracles Before Multitudes.  
BORN WITH HEALING GIFT, HIS WORK A LABOR OF LOVE.

"One of the many remarkable features about Rev. Dr. Hawkins, the noted healer of modern times, is the attention he attracts everywhere he appears. Astonishing crowds of sick folks flock to him day after day, everywhere he goes. The hotels in many instances would close the doors before noon. All the sick could not be treated then. Sufferers, rich and poor alike, would come from far and near that they should not be turned away. All with ailments of one sort or another.



REV. DR. HAWKINS, who consecrates his life to the wonderful work of the healing of the sick.

## RHEUMATISM.

Throws Old Crutch Away and Walks After Fourteen Years.

After being crippled and disabled for 14 years with Chronic Rheumatism, Mrs. Marion Easley of Naples, Ill., comes to healer for relief. Says: (April 9, 1917.)

"I am so thankful for your kindness. I know I could walk as well as I ever did. I don't use my crutches around the house now and am so thankful for I have not went without my crutches it will soon be 14 years."

## Another Case.

Mrs. Nancy M. Grundy of Naples, Ill., takes healer's treatment. She writes: (May 14, 1917.)

"I am better. I never expected to be well again as I am now."

Walks for First Time in Six Months.

Mrs. N. L. Bradley, Soldiers Home, Quincy, Ill., writes June 11, 1917, of her father's case:

"Papa said to tell you he walked today for the first time for six months."

## Health Still Continues.

Mrs. Ella Porter, Stomington, Ill., says of healer: (April 21, 1917.)

"I am still continuing in health and strength to work and enjoy life."

## One Treatment Does the Work.

Mrs. R. E. Prather of Rossville, Ill., says: (July 24, 1917.)

"I never lose an opportunity to speak a word of praise for you. Since you cured the Rheumatism in my shoulders that evening in Rossville and you certainly relieved my mind as well as my body."

## Restored Without Operation.

Mrs. Iva Swain thanks healer for help. Extract of letter follows:

Iuka, Ill., April 9, 1917.

Rev. Dr. Hawkins, East St. Louis, Ill.

Dear Dr. Hawkins:

"Through your wonderful treatment I was made well of a disease which doctors said would likely require surgical operation."

## Yours respectfully,

Mrs. Iva Swain, Iuka, Ill.

Do not allow your former prejudice or lack of understanding of such a great work as this keep you away; come and see for yourself; there is greater hope through God's Eternal Power than mortal man has ever dreamed.

"Power to heal the sick and afflicted comes from above," says Rev. Hawkins. "It is a divine gift, and not the power of man that he is the sick and makes them well again. Without the help of God I could do nothing. I am only an instrument in His hands."

Let the doubters doubt, and the scoffers scoff, but the truth is mighty.

## A Grand Opportunity.

Such an opportunity to see a man that does such healing work as this has seldom been offered before. Take advantage of it while you have the opportunity; if you don't you may regret it.

Such a man as this with such a healing gift has seldom appeared in the world. Now and then, through the great expanse of time, some goodly man with supernatural power from above has labored long in work like his and gave his life to it and healed disease and conquered pain and bade the sick go free again in peace, in health, in happiness and live.

All Things Possible With God—You May Be Healed.

No matter what your ailment may be, or how many physicians and others have pronounced your case hopeless, you may here have the opportunity to obtain the greatest of all human blessings—Good Health—as has been experienced by so many other sick people whom no other treatment ever seemed to help before.

This grand healing work, which accomplishes so much for so many sick and ailing people, is sustained by the offerings of the grateful people who contribute towards the expenses of carrying on the work as they feel they can afford that the great work may not be stopped but be carried on till all be treated and none be turned away, whether rich or whether poor.

## Large Crowds Expected.

Call early. Patients from a distance or out-of-town, may receive first attention. Married ladies should call with their husbands, and children with both parents.

Helpless invalids, those unable to call, may hear from the healer from his treating rooms by addressing their letters Rev. Dr. Hawkins, box 57, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Come to him at Simons House, Antioch, Ill., Monday, April 15, where he will be treating for this one day; remember for this one day only.



Protect the natural beauty of your interior woodwork

with Devoe Pale Interior Varnish. Its clear, brilliant high gloss brings out the character of the wood.

## DEVOE The Guaranteed Pale Interior Varnish

is guaranteed free from rosin, benzine, naphtha and other adulterants.

Devoe is the only varnish bearing the manufacturer's Guarantee Formula—that's why we recommend Pale Interior above all others for inside trim, doors, wainscoting and moulding.

Devoe Pale Interior will not turn white, check or crack. It can be washed with soap and water.

Stop in and let us tell you more about Devoe products. Ask for the booklet—"Seeing the Brighter Side."

## WILLIAMS BROS. ANTIOCH STORE

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

ANTIOCH,

ILLINOIS

## PAINT DEVOE PAINT

## FOR THRIFT'S SAKE



Brighten Up the Place Clean Up and Paint Up

Give the house and barn and the other buildings a fresh coat of paint.

Rake up all the trash in the back yard and alley and cart it away.

Make your home and property look like you take an interest in it; that you are enterprising.

Use Plenty of Paint

We have a larger line of Paints, Oils, Varnishes and other Clean Up and Paint Up requisites than ever before. Come in and let us talk over your plans. We will save you some money.

## B. P. S. PAINT--PAINTS--AT HILLEBRAND'S STORE

## ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Are about ready to open their Flour Mill and wish to buy wheat  
Any farmer who has any for sale please let us know at once. Will pay the highest market price

## Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch



# LONG LIVE THE KING

By Mary  
Roberts Rinehart

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## HEDWIG AND THE CROWN PRINCE WAIT IN VAIN FOR THE RETURN OF NIKKY.

**Synopsis.**—The crown prince of Livonia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken to the opera by his aunt, tides of the singing and slips away to the park, where he makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy. Returning to the palace at night, he finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search which has been made for him. The same night the chancellor calls to consult the boy's grandfather, the old king, who is very ill. The chancellor suggests that to preserve the kingdom, which is threatened by plots of the terrorists to form a republic, the friendship of the neighboring kingdom of Karna be secured by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to King Karl of that country. Countess Loschek, lady-in-waiting to Princess Annunziata, Hedwig's mother, is in love with King Karl and plots to prevent his marriage to Hedwig. Hedwig, who loves Nikky Larisch, Otto's old dog, is dismayed when told of the plans for her marriage. Countess Loschek sends a secret message to King Karl. The messenger is attacked by agents of the terrorists and a dummy letter substituted. Captain Larisch, unaware of the substitution, holds up Karl's chauffeur and secures the envelope.

### CHAPTER VI.

#### Two Prisoners.

Herman Spler had made his escape with the letter. He ran through tortuous byways of the old city, under arches into court yards, out again by doorways set in the walls, twisted, doubled like a rabbit. And all this with no pursuit, save the pricking one of terror.

But at last he halted, looked about, perceived that only his own guilty conscience accused him, and took breath. He made his way to the house in the shadow of the park until, an letter now buttoned inside his coat, and, finding the doors closed, lurked in the shadow of the park until an hour later, Black Humbert himself appeared.

He eyed his creature with cold anger. "It is a marvel," he sneered, "that such flight as yours has not brought the police in a pack at your heels."

"I had the letter," Herman replied sulkily. "It was necessary to save it."

"You were to see where Niburg took the substitute."

But here Herman was the one to sneer. "Niburg!" he said. "You know well enough that he will take no substitute tonight, or any night. You strike hard, my friend."

The concierge growled, and together they entered the house across the street.

In the absence of Humbert, his niece, daughter of a milk seller near, kept the bureau, answered the bell, and after nine o'clock, when the doors were bolted, admitted the various occupants of the house and gave them the tiny tapers with which to light themselves upstairs. She was sewing and singing softly when they entered.

"All right, girl. You may go," said Humbert.

"Good night to you both," the girl said, and gave Herman Spler a nod. When she was gone, the concierge locked the door behind her.

"And now," he said, "for a look at the treasure."

He rubbed his hands together as Herman produced the letter. Heads close, they examined it under the lamp. Then they glanced at each other.

"A cipher," said the concierge shortly. "It tells nothing."

"Code!" And struck the paper with a hairy fist. "Everything goes wrong."

That blond devil interferes, and now this letter speaks but of blankets and loves!"

The bell rang, and, taking care to thrust the letter out of sight, the concierge disappeared. Then ensued, in the hall, a short colloquy, followed by a thumping on the staircase. The concierge returned.

"A cipher," said the concierge shortly. "It tells nothing."

"Code!" And struck the paper with a hairy fist. "Everything goes wrong."

That blond devil interferes, and now this letter speaks but of blankets and loves!"

The bell rang, and, taking care to thrust the letter out of sight, the concierge disappeared. Then ensued, in the hall, a short colloquy, followed by a thumping on the staircase. The concierge returned.

"Old Adelbert, from the opera," he said. "He has lost his position, and would have spent the night airing his grievance. But I sent him off."

Now, as between the two, Black Humbert furnished evil and strength, but it was the pallid clerk who furnished the cunning. And now he made a suggestion.

"It is possible," he said, "that he—upstairs—could help."

"Adelbert? Are you mad?"

"The other. He knows codes. It was by means of one we caught him. I have heard that all these things have one basis, and a simple one."

The concierge considered. Then he rose. "It is worth trying," he observed.

He thrust the letter into his pocket, and the two conspirators went out into the gloomy hall. There, on a ledge, lay white tapers, and one he lighted, shielding it from the draft in the hollow of his great hand. Then he led the way to the top of the house.

Here were three rooms. One, the best, was Herman Spler's, a poor thing at that. Next to it was old Adelbert's. At the extreme end of the narrow corridor, in a passage almost blocked by old furniture, was another room, a sort of attic, with a slanting roof.

Making sure that old Adelbert did not hear them, they went back to this door, which the concierge unlocked. Inside the room was dark. The taper showed little. As their eyes became accustomed to the darkness, the outlines of the attic stood revealed; a junk room, piled high with old trunks, and in one corner a bed.

Black Humbert, taper in hand, approached the bed. Herman remained near the door. Now, with the candle near, the bed revealed a man lying on it, and tied with knotted ropes; a young man, with sunken cheeks and weary, desperate eyes. Beside him, on a chair, were the fragments of a meal, a bit of broken bread, some cold soup, on which grease had formed a firm coating.

Lying there, sleeping and waking and sleeping again, young Haackel, one time of his majesty's secret service and student in the university, had lost track of the days. He knew not how long he had been a prisoner, except that it had been eternities. Twice a day, morning and evening, came his jailer and loosened his bonds, brought food, of a sort, and allowed him, not out of mercy, but because it was the committee's pleasure that for a time he should live, to move about the room and bring blood again to his numbed limbs.

The concierge untied him, and stood back. "Now," he said.

But the boy—he was no more—lay still. He made one effort to rise, and fell back.

"Up with you!" said the concierge, and jerked him to his feet. He caught the rail of the bed, or he would have fallen. "Now—stand like a man."

He stood then, facing his captors without defiance. He had worn all that out in the first days of his imprisonment.

"Well?" he said at last. "I thought you've been here once tonight."

"Right, my cuckoo. But tonight I do you double honor."

But seeing that Haackel was swaying, he turned to Herman Spler. "Go down," he said, "and bring up some brandy. He can do nothing for us in this state."

He drank the brandy eagerly when it came, and the concierge poured him a second quantity. What with weakness and slow starvation, it did what no threat of personal danger would have done. It broke down his resistance. Not immediately. He fought hard, when the matter was first broached to him. But in the end he took the letter and, holding it close to the candle, he examined it closely. His hands shook, his eyes burned. The two terrorists watched him.

Brandy or no brandy, however, he had not lost his wits. He glanced up suddenly. "Tell me something about this," he said. "And what will you do for me if I decode it?"

The concierge would promise anything, and did. Haackel listened, and gave the offer of liberty was a lie.

But there was something about the story of the letter itself that bore the hall marks of truth.

"You see," finished Black Humbert cunningly, "she—this lady of the court—is plotting with some one, or so we suspect. If it is only a liaison—"

He spread his hands. "If, as is possible, she betrays us to Karna, that we should find out. It is not," he added, "among our plans that Karna should know too much of us."

The brandy was still working, but the spy's mind was clear. He asked for a pencil, and set to work. After all, if there was a spy of Karl's in the palace, it were well to know it. He tried complicated methods first, to find that the body of the letter, after all, was simple enough. By reading every tenth word, he got a consistent message, save that certain supplies, over which the concierge had ruled, were special code words for certain regiments. These he could not decipher.

"Whoever was to receive this," he said at last, "would have been in possession of complete data of the

"I should think," he protested once to his governess, "that he would have something else to do. He's the chancellor, isn't he?"

The king had passed a bad night, and Haackel was still missing. The chancellor's heart was heavy.

The chancellor watched the crown prince, as he sat at the high desk, laboriously writing. It was the hour of English composition, and Prince Ferdinand William Otto was writing a theme.

"About dogs," he explained. "I've seen a great many, you know. I could do it better with a pencil. My pen sticks in the paper."

He wrote on, and Mettlich sat and watched. He caught Miss Braithwaite's glance, and he knew what was in her mind. For nine years now had come, once a year, the painful anniversary of the death of the late crown prince and his young wife. For nine years had the city mourned, with flags at half mast and the bronze statue of the old queen draped in black. And for nine years had the day of grief passed unnoticed by the lad on whom hung the destinies of the kingdom.

Now they confronted a new situation. The next day but one was the anniversary again. The boy was older, and observant. It would not be possible to conceal from him the significance of the procession marching through the streets with muffled drums.

They could not continue to lie to the boy. Truthfulness had been one of the rules of his rigorous upbringing. And he was now of an age to remember. So the chancellor sat and waited, and fingered his heavy watch chain.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto put his attention to the theme, and finished it. Then, flushed with authorship, he looked up. "May I read you the last line of it?" he demanded of the chancellor.

"I shall be honored, highness." Not often did the chancellor say "highness." Generally he said "Otto" or "my child."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto read aloud, with dancing eyes, his last line: "I should like to own a dog." "I thought," he said wistfully, "that I might ask my grandfather for one."

"I see no reason why you should not have a dog," the chancellor observed. "Not one to be kept at the stables," Otto explained. "One to play with me all the time. One to sleep on the foot of the bed."

But here the chancellor threw up his hands. Instantly he visualized all the objections to dogs, from fleas to rabies. And he put the difficulties into words. No mean speaker was the chancellor when so minded. He was a master of style, of arrangement, of logic and reasoning. He spoke at length, even, at the end, rising and pacing a few steps up and down the room. But when he had concluded, when the dog, so to speak, had fled yelping to the country of dead hopes, Prince Ferdinand William Otto merely gulped, and said:

"Well, I wish I could have a dog!"

The chancellor changed his tactics by changing the subject. "I was wondering this morning, as I crossed the park, if you would enjoy an excursion soon. Could it be managed, Miss Braithwaite?"

"I dare say," said Miss Braithwaite dryly. "Although I must say, if there is no improvement in punctuation and capital letters—"

"What sort of excursion?" asked his royal highness, guardedly. He did not care for picture galleries.

"Out-of-doors, to see something interesting. A real excursion, up the river."

"To the fort? I do want to see the new fort."

As a matter of truth, the chancellor had not thought of the fort. But like many another before him, he accepted the suggestion and made it his own.

"To the fort, of course," said he.

"And take luncheon along, and eat it there, and have Hedwig and Nikky? And see the guns?"

"This was going too fast. Nikky, of course, would go, and if the princess cared to, she too. But luncheon! It was necessary to remind the crown prince that the officers at the fort would expect to have him join their mess. There was a short parley over this, and it was finally settled that the officers should serve luncheon, but that there should be no speeches.

"Then that's settled," he said at last. "I'm very happy. This morning I shall apologize to Mr. Pansky."

During the remainder of the morning the crown prince made various excursions to the window to see if the weather was holding good. Also he asked, during his half hour's intermission, for the great box of lead soldiers that he had locked away in the cabinet. "I shall pretend that the desk is a fort," Miss Braithwaite said. "Do you mind being the enemy, and pretending to be shot now and then?"

But Miss Braithwaite was correcting papers. She was willing to be a passive enemy and be potted at, but she drew the line at falling over. Prince Ferdinand William Otto did not persist. He was far too polite. But he wished in all his soul that Nikky would come.

He crumpled up in a heap as the army, equipment and all, and the location of various regiments. Probably you and your band of murderers have that already."

The concierge nodded, no whit ruffled. "And for whom was it intended?"

"I cannot say. The address is fictitious, of course."

Black Humbert scowled. "So!" he said. "You tell us only a part!"

"There is nothing else to tell. Save, as I have written here, the writer ends: 'I must see you at once. Let me know where.'"

The brandy was getting in its work well by that time. He was feeling strong, his own man again, and reckless. But he was cunning, too. He yawned. "And in return for all this, what?" he demanded. "I have done you a service, friend out-throat."

The concierge stuffed letter and translation into his pocket. "What would you have, short of liberty?"

"Air, for one thing." He stood up and stretched again. God, how strong he felt! "If you would open that accursed window for an hour—the place reeks."

Humbert was in high good humor in spite of his protests. In his pocket he held the key to favor, aye, to a plan which he meant to lay before the committee of ten, a plan breath-taking in its audacity and yet potential of success. He went to the window and put his great shoulder against it.

Instantly Haackel overturned the candle and, picking up the chair, hurled it at Herman Spler. He heard the clerk go down as he leaped for the door. Herman had not locked it. He was in the passage before the concierge had stumbled past the bed.

Haackel ran as he had never run before. The last light now, with the concierge well behind, and liberty two seconds away.

He flung himself against the doors to the street. But they were fastened by a chain, and the key was not in the lock.

He crumpled up in a heap as the concierge fell on him with fists like flails.

Some time later, old Adelbert heard a sound in the corridor, and peered out. Humbert, assisted by the lodger, Spler, was carrying to the attic what appeared to be an old mattress, rolled up and covered with rags. In the morning, outside the door, there was a darkish stain, however, which might have been blood.

At nine o'clock the next morning the chancellor visited the crown prince. He came without ceremony. Late he had been coming often. He liked to come in quietly, and sit for an hour in the school room, saying nothing. Prince Ferdinand William Otto found these occasions rather trying.

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## GRNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

### Past History.

Elsie's mother held the opinion that instruction should be given to children accidentally whenever possible. Therefore on different occasions at the table Elsie learned that vent is cut from a little calf, that slices of bacon once helped to make a pig, and so on. One morning at breakfast she looked up from her plate with a puzzled expression.

"Mamma," she inquired, "what was a pig when it was alive?"

### Cuticura Kills Dandruff.

Anoint spots of dandruff with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept. X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

### The Nasal System.

While mother was arranging the pantry shelves Marjory handed her the spice boxes, mentioning each spice by name. Presently she said: "Mamma, I can read."

"Can you, dear?"

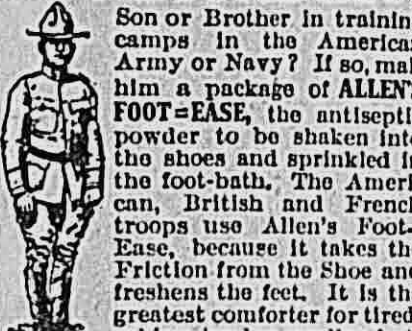
"Yes, mamma," said Marjory, "but I don't read like you. I read by smell."

—Boston Transcript.

A woman makes a rival happy by envying her.

However, the disgrace of poverty is overshadowed by discomfort.

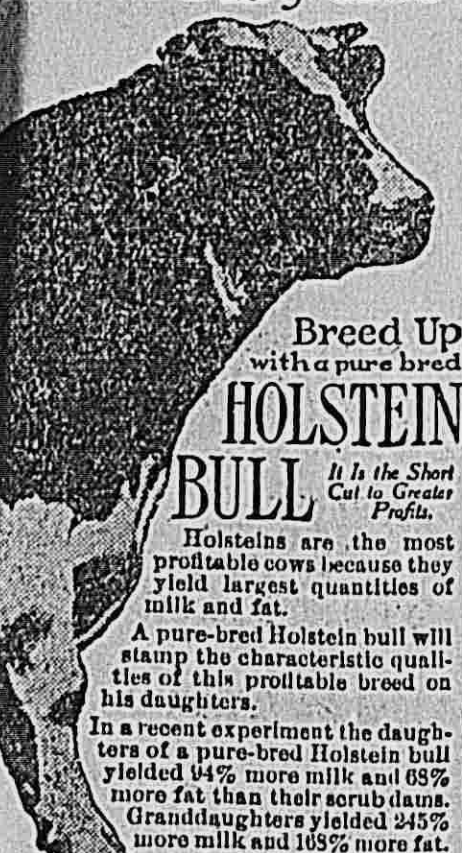
## HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?



Son or Brother in training camps in the American Army or Navy? If so, mail him a package of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the friction from the shoe and freshens the feet. It is the greatest comforter for tired aching, tender, swollen feet, and cures relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men in training to shake Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 2c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you. What remuneration could be so acceptable?

## Greater Dairy Profits can only come from Greater Dairy Cows



Breed Up with a pure bred HOLSTEIN BULL. It is the Short Cut to Greater Profits. Holsteins are the most profitable cows because they yield largest quantities of milk and fat. A pure-bred Holstein bull will stamp the characteristic qualities of this profitable breed on his daughters. In a recent experiment the daughters of a pure-bred Holstein bull yielded 64% more milk and 63% more fat than their scrub dams. Granddaughters yielded 245% more milk and 165% more fat.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLETS. We have no cash for sale. Write for information—no obligation.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 312, Brattleboro, Vt.

COUGHING annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of coughs, colds and hoarseness by taking at once

PISO'S

## HAIG'S MEN WIN BACK ALL POSITIONS IN COUNTER-ATTACK

British Troops Recapture Posts in Aveluy Woods and Take Prisoners.

## ENGLISH REPULSE HUNS DURING CLASH IN OPEN

French Artillery Inflicts Heavy Losses on Germans in Fighting at Grivesnes and at Thennes—Many Companies Are Reduced to Fifty—Another Drive Expected by Allies.

Paris, April 8.—The French official report says: "The French repulsed a German attack in the region of Grivesnes."

"West of Noyon a German detachment which had succeeded in gaining a foothold in the advanced French trenches was immediately ejected by a counter-attack."

"On the Oise front the Germans renewed their assaults in the region of Chauny and Barisis."

"A German attempt to raid the French lines north of Chemin des Dames was unsuccessful."

"Reims was violently bombarded in the course of the night."

### French Block German Drive.

Paris, April 8.—Attempts by the Germans to make gains against the French troops in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre Sunday were blocked, according to the official communication issued on Sunday night. The French artillery took under its fire German troops at various points north of Montdidier. A strong attack by the Germans in the region of Hill 344 in the Verdun sector was put down.

### Allies Hold Their Own.

The second phase of the great battle along the Somme, which the Germans began on Thursday last, has died down. It lasted less than three days.

### British Regain Ground.

London, April 8.—The British official report issued on Sunday says: "Counter-attacks carried out by us successfully re-established our former positions in Aveluy wood and resulted in the capture of over 120 prisoners and several machine guns."

"Later in the day the enemy again attacked our positions opposite Albert, but was repulsed, and another attack, attempted early in the night south of Hebuterne, was completely broken up by our artillery fire."

"By a successful minor operation carried out by us south of the River Somme we improved our position and captured 40 prisoners."

### Line Before Amiens Holds.

London, April 8.—The Germans continue their efforts directly before Amiens. They centered their attack in the vicinity of Corbie, in the triangle between the Ancre and the Somme.

Corbie, where great waves of German infantry had pressed to the eastern outskirts early Saturday morning, according to staff correspondents' dispatches, remains in possession of the British.

### German Losses Huge.

The German casualties in the fighting in the Albert sector on Friday were heavy. At numerous places it was possible to see them forming for the attack, and the British artillery and machine guns played havoc among the assembling troops. Near Hebuterne German concentrations were caught in machine gun barrages on three occasions and badly smashed.

### Fight in the Open.

A spectacular feature of the fighting developed at Ville-Sun-Ancres, below Dernancourt. At this point the British troops who were advancing for a counter-attack clashed in open ground with Germans who were coming forward for another drive at the British line. Hand-to-hand fighting of the bitterest sort ensued and the Germans were finally forced to withdraw. The fighting about Dernancourt was intense and lasted nearly all day.

### German Losses Great.

On both ends of the line, at Thennes and Grivesnes, there were severe encounters in which the French obstinately kept the barrier intact against furious assaults. A division of the German guards suffered especially heavy losses. Among the attacking troops were seven entirely fresh divisions.

French artillery, mostly field guns, was brought hurriedly to the scene and battered the Germans unmercifully. Both artillerymen and infantrymen declared that never had they had better targets. They fired at them until their supplies of ammunition were exhausted.

Prisoners affirm that the German losses were terrible. Many companies were reduced to below fifty.

### Yankee Taken by U-Boat.

An Atlantic Port, April 8.—When the American oil steamship Atlantic Sun was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone the first officer was taken prisoner by the crew of the U-boat.

### Dr. Muck on Way to Prison.

Boston, April 8.—Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra up to the time of his arrest as an enemy alien, started for Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where he will be interned.

## BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Democracy and Liberty Undergoing the Supreme Test.

Americans Face Great Duties in Providing Food Products and Aiding Our Soldiers and Our Allies in War.

(By HAPSBURG LIEBE of the Vigilantes.)

Democracy and Liberty are not always synonymous, perhaps, but they mean the same to us now, certainly. A military autocracy, after more than forty years of thorough and cunning preparation, a great part of it by means of weapons of our own invention, has thrust our Democracy and our Liberty into the crucible to test it out, to see whether it would hold good. They did not believe it would hold good, those Prussian militarists; they do not believe it yet. We believe it will, but our belief has been made up heretofore largely of egotism and blindness.

Democracy and Liberty, the world's with our own, is now undergoing the supreme test. Of course there is a cross, and it is coming to the top rapidly. There is inefficiency, mismanagement, grave mistakes that even our national leaders have made; there has been some graft, no doubt; there has been some playing of politics; there has been profiteering, but all this is only the cross floating to the top of the crucible. We were never a military nation, you know. The biggest of our mistakes, I think, was in our shipbuilding program, but we were never a shipbuilding nation, either. However, this cross is all being cleared away.

Fully 60 per cent of the winning of this war depends upon us here at home. We have three great duties upon us now as we never had them upon us before—those of us who can grow food products must grow more than ever; we must all aid in the saving of foods, and especially wheat, meats, and sugar; and all of us who can, though it may necessitate some sacrifice, must buy these new Liberty bonds. Properly carried through, these three great duties will prove the overbalancing power in the winning of the war, beyond a doubt. The growing of great crops and the conservation of food, and the buying of Liberty bonds, quickly mean enough food for our soldiers and our allies, and enough ships to carry it. If we fail in this the die of destiny is quite likely to fall with its skull-and-crossbones upward for us; if we do not fail, then Democracy and Liberty will come out of the crucible covered with glory. The result is inevitable.

## WHO FIGHTS AT HOME? SAY IT!

(By ROLAND G. USHER, of the Vigilantes.)

We cannot fight a war and still do business as usual. This means you and not other people. You might as well come to it first as last. The war is unusual and we shall have to have unusual business to deal with it.

The gist of it is this: The nation has just so many hands and just so much energy—just so much raw material and labor. There are only 24 hours in the day and 365 days in the year. We can make only so many things in a given time with a given supply of time and material. If we make some things we cannot make others. If we put sugar into candy to stuff little women we cannot have jam to feed the soldiers. If we make autos for pleasure only, we cannot use that material, labor and energy for tanks and airplanes. If we burn the gasoline on Sundays, the boys in France cannot use it in battle.

The whole truth is that we must stop business as usual. And this is where you come in—you must stop spending as usual. Do it now. Put your money into gunpowder and not face powder; into tanks and not limousines; into food for the trenches instead of spending it in hotels and restaurants. But you cannot buy directly for the army. The government must do it. Give the government the money and BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

## Your Bond Buys Explosives.

Many farmers here in America have used giant powder or dynamite in blasting out stumps and rocks and in preparing a hillside for an orchard. Explosives are dangerous to handle and we all duck our heads and run when the charge is to be set off. Over in France today our sons are having the stuff hurled at them every minute of the day and night with an occasional volley of gas shells that choke and strangle to death and they don't dare run. With the boys looking death in the face over there, we can do no more than look the issue squarely in the face here at home and buy Liberty Bonds and see that they are provided with ammunition to return the katser just as good as he is sending across to our trenches.

## We Are at War! Buy Bonds!

Do many farmers, far removed from the war, realize the seriousness of our present predicament? The very fact that the farmer is not immediately in touch with the war makes the danger more imminent. Russia is made up of farming population, probably three-fourths of which knew very little of what the war over there meant. As a result the army was not provisioned and money not kept in circulation and the military machine collapsed. Support our army by buying bonds.

## Heals Running Sores and Conquers Piles.

Also Stops Itching of Eczema as Soon as Applied.

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now it is healed."—A. C. Gilbrath, 703 Reed St., Erie, Pa.

I'd rather get a letter like that, says Peterson, than have John D. Rockefeller give me a thousand dollars. It does me a lot of good to be able to be of use to my fellow men.

For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for a trifle. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal up like magic; piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week. 30 cents a box. Adv.

## FOOLISH TO NEGLECT CUT

Many Cases on Record Where Seemingly Unimportant Wound Has Led to Blood Poisoning.

Do you treat a cut on your finger properly? Or do you just take a chance of it healing? Day after day people are having fingers and arms amputated because they failed to take care of a little cut. The cut became infected and in many cases blood poisoning set in and the injured member had to be cut off. It is very easy to take care of a little cut yourself, but if the cut is a large one see the doctor or go to a hospital. Iodine is a drug which is very much used on cuts as an antiseptic. In the operating rooms of large hospitals you always see the bottle of iodine. When you cut a finger, just put some iodine on it. This is the best thing you can use. It kills the germs that are in the cut and discourages the attempt of other germs to enter the cut. After the cut has been cleansed and saturated with iodine and the blood has stopped, it may be well to apply some collodion. This acts as a new skin. A cut is merely a cut when it is treated right, and right away. It may mean something worse, and entail even the loss of a limb if you put off giving it proper attention.

## GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial.—Adv.

## Acquitted.

"I think Algy has been in a poker game. If I were sure I would give him five."

"Why your suspicions?"

"He was talking in his sleep last night about pot luck."

"Don't be too severe on your husband. That sounds more like an invitation to dinner."

"Perhaps you are right. He was speaking later of table steaks."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One Little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

## Her Opinion.

He—My love is like the rose in your hair—it is—

She—Artificial.

## The Right Kind.

"What kind of a couch did you get for your examinations?"

"An old college back."

A machine has been invented for quickly counting seeds and spacing them evenly in testing trays.



## Are You Making Good?

Are you earning the salary your natural ability entitles you to, or are you held down by lack of special training?

The Electrical field today demands thousands of skilled workmen at high wages, but to fill these positions requires special training and education, not college or high school education, but a knowledge of practical electricity that we can teach any young man or woman who wants to make good, and can read and understand ordinary English language.

Our course includes thorough instruction in the theories of electricity and real practical work in the construction of batteries, magnets, motors, transformers, etc.

WE GUARANTEE RESULTS. We accept only such students as show reasonable aptitude and real interest in their own advancement, and to such as are accepted we guarantee satisfaction.

Write for our free fully illustrated book that shows you just how we open the door to success and the wonderful opportunities for advancement in Electrical Work. DO IT NOW!

**BURGESS ELECTRICAL SCHOOL, Yorke Burgess, Supt.**  
741 East 42nd Street, Chicago, Ill.

## Win the War by Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the United States and Canada

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat are available to be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand Must Assist

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded, but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operation.

Canada's Wheat Production Last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the Demand From Canada Alone for 1918 is 400,000,000 Bushels

To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help, to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there.

Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell you where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than May 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50.00 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had apply to: **U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR** CHICAGO, ILL.; BLOOMINGTON, ILL.; DANVILLE, ILL.; JOLIET, ILL.; GALESBURG, ILL.; ROCKFORD, ILL.; GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



## Puts a .. Stop to all Distemper

CURES THE SICK

And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, \$5 and \$10 a dozen bottles. All good druggists and turf goods houses.

Spohn Medical Co., Manufacturers, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

## Carter's Little Liver Pills

You Cannot be Constipated and Happy. A Remedy That Makes Life Worth Living.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine bears signature. *Brewster*

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but CARTER'S IRON PILLS will greatly help most pale-faced people

## 1916 Seed Corn

Field, grass, garden seeds and pure bred poultry. Free book. AYE BROS., Box 20, BLAIR, NEBR. Seed Corn Center of the World.

## Heal Skin Troubles

That Itch and Burn with Cuticura. The Soap to cleanse and purify the skin. The Ointment to soothe and heal. Everywhere Soap 25¢ Ointment 25¢.

Onions and whisky form a combination calculated to put almost any happy home out of commission.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 15-1918.

## Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Godden, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE LEMMA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

## In Such Cases

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND**

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



## RURAL NEWS

## LAKE VILLA

P. S. Daniela was home over Sunday. Oscar Douglas has a new Cycle-car. Mrs. Talbott spent Monday in Chicago.

Mrs. Lee Sherwood is in a Chicago hospital for treatment.

F. R. Sherwood was in the city on business the last of the week.

Hessel Faber of Camp Grant was in town last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Manzer entertained Grayslake relatives Sunday.

W. B. Stewart of Millburn called at his sister's, Mrs. Hughes last week.

Mrs. Dorey and son of Chicago are guests of the Avery family this week.

Mrs. S. Sherwood spent last Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Hendricks at Ingleside.

Mrs. A. Lund and Gertrude expect to spend a month with Mrs. Lund's sister near Stevens Point, Wis.

J. J. Pettijohn of Indiana spent a couple of days last week with his sister, Mrs. James Kerr and family.

Mrs. Daube and children spent from last Thursday till Sunday with Chicago relatives. Mr. Daube joined them for Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White of Waukegan and Mrs. Pullen of Antioch spent Tuesday with Mrs. Hughes attended the meeting of the Ladies Aid society.

Oscar Sorenson was home from Camp Grant for over Sunday. A farewell party was given at the E. A. Hook home Saturday evening in his honor, as he expects soon to be in France.

Preparations are being made for the dedication of our service flag at the church on Friday evening, April 26th. Everyone is cordially invited. A speaker will be present and appropriate musical program given.

Herman Meyer lost his 5-passenger Reo by fire last week. While driving he discovered the fire and had just time to get his little girl who was riding with him, out before it was all ablaze. Blankets and extra tires were also burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

## TREVON

Donald McKay and wife were in Chicago last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartnel entertained out of town friends Sunday.

Mrs. Shreck and son Alvin visited Mrs. C. Shottliff in Wilmot Thursday.

Rev. Jedele of Wilmot held Lutheran services at the Shafer home Sunday.

A much needed rain came Saturday afternoon followed by a fall in temperature.

The Misses Helen and Clair Drom of Silverlake spent Sunday with Miss Ruth Thornton.

Mrs. Mark Curtis went to Burlington Thursday to consult a specialist from Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdel who spent the winter with their son in Chicago returned home Friday.

Wm. Evans and family entertained John Evans and family of Salem and Mr. and Mrs. Boughton of Whitewater, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Peter Schumacher and children of Chicago who came to spend Easter with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Mutz, returned home Thursday.

Mr. Strausheim autoed from Chicago Thursday he was accompanied by a young man who will be employed as a book keeper at the cheese factory.

Saturday morning Mrs. Booth and daughter, Mrs. Henry Lubeno left for Topeka, Kansas, to visit Mrs. Booth's youngest daughter, Mrs. Geo. Swan.

Miss Hahn an officer of the Red Cross Society of Kenosha will visit the Trevor chapter Wednesday. It is to be hoped that all members will be present.

The Liberty Cemetery Helpers will hold a business meeting Thursday, April 16, at 2:00 o'clock at the home of Mrs. George Patrick. All members are requested to be present as the work for the year is to be planned.

Dry Town and Dry Vegetables. A dehydrated or dry vegetable is one from which all the water has been extracted, but a dry town is a town where there's nothing but water.—Portland Press.

Seward Named Alaska. The name "Alaska" was first applied by W. H. Seward. Prior to 1867 it was known as Russian America. The word is said to be a corruption of the Aleut word, "alashak," or "al-ay-ek-sa," meaning a great country.

## WILMOT

Harry Spear and family of Sharon motored over to spend Sunday at Jay Motley's.

Mr. Gibbs will present Julia Sanderson in the Runaway, at next Sunday night's movies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nett and Ben Nett and family spent Sunday visiting relatives in McHenry and Ringwood.

Dr. Olcott with the assistance of Dr. Beebe of Antioch extracted teeth for Mrs. Elmer Vincent Sunday.

The Holy Name church will soon have a service flag for the six boys of the parish who are in active service.

Ray Kinreed of Camp Custer spent the first of the week at Alfred Reynolds' while home on a furlough.

Geo. Winchell took his car to Antioch the first of the week and left it with the Hawkins Bros for a general overhauling.

Winn Peterson has accepted a position with the First National Bank of Kenosha and will move his family and household goods to Kenosha soon.

The German Lutheran Ladies Aid held its first meeting for the summer months Friday. There was the usual good attendance.

Mrs. Otto Bauman accompanied Mrs. McClellan to Chicago Monday morning. She is entering the Francis Willard hospital for treatment. Her many friends hope for her rapid improvement in health.

The Wilmot Garage opened for business Monday morning with Lou Cole of Crystal Lake in charge. Wilmot garage patrons are fortunate in having a man of Mr. Cole's experience and ability with them.

Mrs. Wright, Clarence Wright and Mrs. Pelletier motored to Kenosha Tuesday. Mrs. Wright chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan committee for Wilmot, attended a meeting held at the home of Mrs. L. M. Thiers chairman for the city and county.

Miss Ruth Henderson of the Kenosha County Council of Defense, gave a most able demonstration, assisted by Ermine Carey, of war breads, cakes and puddings at the local Red Cross rooms on Thursday afternoon. Ninety-seven Silverlake and Wilmot ladies were present and were well impressed with Miss Henderson's lecture and demonstration. Mrs. L. H. Tiers of Kenosha, addressed the ladies for five minutes on the Third Liberty Loan and the campaign to be held in Kenosha county.

Wilmot's Fire department saw its first active service, and demonstrated its efficiency, Friday afternoon when the barn rented by Albert Shack caught on fire from a neighboring bonfire. The new engine proved most satisfactory putting out the flame which entirely enveloped the barn and that was quickly eating their way through the mass of hay and straw stored in it. Because of this it was a very stubborn fire to fight and a splendid test for the engine. The barn was fully insured and the damage done will shortly be repaired. Wilmot people are very grateful to the men from Silverlake and Trevor who kindly came and helped.

## MILBURN

Mrs. Mable Young was a caller here Monday.

Sam Larsen has moved to the A. K. Bain house.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent over Sunday here.

John Stewart returned to his home in St. Paul, Minn., Monday.

Miss Vera Miller of Chicago has returned home to remain sometime.

Mrs. J. Choje is still seriously ill but at present writing holds her own.

Miss Bertha White returned home from the Chicago hospital Saturday.

Irving Duncan of Lake Forest spent the week-end with his grandmother, Mrs. Jane Jamieson.

The Wm. McGuire house occupied by Andrew Trux caught fire on Thursday afternoon but by the prompt action of neighbors was soon put out.

## HICKORY

Mrs. C. L. VanPatten is ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. David Pullen spent Tuesday in Waukegan.

Mrs. Jeanette Wells and Mrs. G. Thayer spent Friday in Waukegan.

Agnes Pederson of Wadsworth is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Chris Paulson.

Mrs. Frank Newell and children of Waukegan spent part of last week with Mrs. McGuire.

The Cemetery Society will meet on Thursday afternoon, April 18, at the church. Supper will be served by Mrs. Boylan and Mrs. Grimm. Everyone invited.

## Supervisor's Report.

State of Illinois ) ss  
County of Lake ) ss  
The following is a statement by Chase Webb, supervisor of the town of Antioch, in the fiscal year ending on the 30th day of March 1917, showing the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the year, the amount of public funds received and expended by him for what purpose expended during said fiscal year ending as aforesaid.

The said Chase Webb, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following statement by him subscribed is a correct statement of the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year above stated, the amount of public funds received, and the sources from which received, and the amount expended and purposes for which expended, as set forth in said statement.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March 1917. Joseph C. James, Justice of the Peace.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND FROM WHAT SOURCES RECEIVED.

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, commencing the 28th day of March 1916.

Mar 27 Balance on hand.....\$1130 39

Sept 5 Received of Lee McDonough delinquent taxes..... 155 72

Mar 19 Received of Walter Taylor, collector..... 687 22

Total receipts.....\$1873 33

FUNDS EXPENDED AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE EXPENDED.

1917

Mar 27 Paid Antioch News printing..... 21 44

" Paid Independent News printing..... 6 58

" Paid A Story services as highway Commissioner..... 62 00

" Paid Frank Dunn services as highway Commissioner..... 36 00

" Paid A. L. Little services as highway Commissioner..... 20 00

" Paid C. F. Richards services as town clerk and postage..... 30 70

" Paid Chase Webb 1 day auditing..... 2 60

" Paid Harry Isaacs 1 day clerk of election..... 2 00

" Paid Harry Isaacs 1 day judge of election..... 3 00

" Paid E. L. Simons 1 day judge of election..... 3 00

" Paid J. E. VanPatten 1 day judge of election..... 3 00

" Paid Harry Isaacs 1 day judge of election..... 3 00

" Paid J. C. James 1 day clerk of election..... 3 00

" Paid Earl Pittman 1 day clerk of election..... 3 00

" Paid Chas. K. Jones 1 day clerk of election..... 3 00

" Paid H. H. Grimm 1 day judge of election..... 3 00

" Paid Frank Dunn 1 day judge of election..... 3 00

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The modern high efficiency lamp has lowered the cost of electric lighting to the customer

Mazda

Tungsten lamps

multiply light value while reducing current consumption

Public Service Co.

of Northern Ills.

A. HADLOCK, Oph. M.  
Optometrist  
Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted  
At Keulman's Jewelry Store  
Antioch, Ill.

W. G. Bragg  
Teacher of Violin  
Associate teacher of Chas. K. Lindsay  
Studio in Opera House Block  
Reference  
Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A.  
Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.  
J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NOBIS PROCTOR, V. C.

L. G. STRANG  
Licensed Embalmer and  
Funeral Director  
ANTIOCH, ILL.  
PHONE 128-R  
ALSO FARMER'S LINE



C. H. BARBER

Registered Optometrist  
Antioch Days, every alternate Wednesday. At H. J. Barber's. Eyes examined and glasses fitted.

# MEN'S Specimen Ballot

## Village of Antioch

### Election Tuesday, April 16, 1918

Harry A. Isaacs  
Village Clerk.

<input type="radio"/> People's Party	<input type="radio"/> Independent Party
For Village Clerk	For Village Clerk
<input type="checkbox"/> HARRY A. ISAACS	<input type="checkbox"/> JOSEPH C. JAMES
For Trustees—Full Term	For Trustees—Full Term
(Vote For Three)	(Vote for Three)
<input type="checkbox"/> WILLIAM ROSING	<input type="checkbox"/> OLIVER CUBBON
<input type="checkbox"/> GEORGE H. HOCKNEY	<input type="checkbox"/> LYMAN B. GRICE
<input type="checkbox"/> ANTON M. CHRISTENSEN	<input type="checkbox"/> WM. H. OSMOND
For Treasurer	For Treasurer
<input type="checkbox"/> ERNEST L. SIMONS	<input type="checkbox"/> W. F. ZIEGLER
For Police Magistrate	
<input type="checkbox"/> HAROLD GELSTRUP	